The Senate then discussed for an hour a proposal to against the waste of time, and Mr. Sebastian (Ark.

Dusiness.

The discussion ended in the proposal being agreed to, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

On motion of Mr. KUNKEL (Pa.) the Secretary of the Navy was requested to furnish a statement of the amoust of coal used by the Navy since 1852; what commissions have been paid to coal agents, and by what authority such officers have been appointed. The Select Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was authorized to employ a stenographer, as was also the Committee on Judiciary, to aid in the examination of the charges against Judge Irwin.

Reports were submitted from various Committees, after which the Private Celendar was considered.

The Senate resolution authorizing Townseend Harris and his interpreter, Mr. Erskine, to receive presents from Queen Victoria was passed. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRSENTATIVES.

From Kansas and Utah.

St Louis, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

A special messenger from Gov. Medary to Gov. Stewart arrived at Jefferson City yesterday. He reports that Montgomery is fortifying himself near the Missouri line-that United States troops have been pent to that region, and that volunteers are being raised as rapidly as possible. Six hundred muskets passed through Jefferson City on Wednesday for Kentat.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph on the 10th. The District Court met again on the 17th u't. Much excitement prevailed in reference to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a deaf and dumb boy, and the Saints were charged with foul play in the

The California Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

The Overland Mail, with San Englisco dates of the 20th uM., has arrived here. No though or way passengers came with it. The news is of no importance.

New-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.
Additional advices from Mexico, of the 2th inst.
state that Juarez had refused to listen to the commis

mioners from Robles.

Zuloage, before his fall, had approved the propositions from France and England for a settlement of the Spanish question, and the Spanish authorities had expressed their satisfaction.

The United States frigate Saratoga was still at Secrificios. New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1850.

The only additional news of importance by the Teanessee is that there were five French, four Spanish and three English men-of war vessels at Sacrificios.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Isabel has arrived off Tybee, with Havana dates of the 10th. Sugars were quiet, the holidays not having ended. Freights and Exchange

were unaltered.

The Tampa Peninsular of the 8th says that Col.
Rector arrived on the 6th, with a delegation of Western Seminoles, to make a last effort to remove the Florids Indians.

The Savannah and Cuba telegraph line has been

commenced, and will be rapidly extended to Fe dina through south-western Georgia and Florida dina through south-western Georgia and Florids.

The slave-trade was active in Cuba; nearly 2,000

Africans were reported to have been landed.

There had been extensive smuggling of lard under
the guise of potatoes, and an order would be issued

2he guise of potatoes, and an order we Poon requiring cargoes to be certified by the Spanish Consuls at their port of departme. New-Obleans, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

The steamship Empire City, with Havana dates of the 10th, has arrived. Sugar was dull at 94 rials, stock in port, 27,000 boxes. Lard firm at 171 cents. Exchange advancing, and Sterling quoted 134 prem; New-York, 34 premium.

Detention of the North American.

The Canadian screw steamship North American will not sail for Liverpool to morrow, as advertised, as it has been found necessary to take her into the dry-deck, to repair the injury she sustained in striking upon the rock off Cape Race. It is hoped that she may be got ready to sail on Saturday of next week.

Death of Capt. Tunis Van Vechten. ALEANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859. Capt Tunis Van Vechten, ir., died suddenly to-day

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.
The Royal Mail steamship America, from Boston, arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning, and sailed at 9 for Liverpool. Weather calm and overcast.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.
No. 285. John T. Mason vs. Joseph C. Gamle et al.
Iotion to dismiss argued for and against.
No. 39. George Smith vs. Jno. J. Orton. Argument

No. 40. The United States vs. Michael Nyc. Argument commenced for the appellants and continuing the appellee. Adjourned.

The Ship Edward.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.
The ship Edward, from Calcutta, for Boston, has arrived at Provincetown, with loss of sails, bulwarks stove, plank split, shear started in the fore channels, and leaking badly, and with only four men fit for duty. She will be towed to this port.

The Niagara's News at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

The European advices, per steamship Niagara at Halifax, were received by the agent of the Associated Press at 12 o'clock, by the National line, and published in the regular atternoon editions of the associated press exclusively.

The Thorndike Will Case.

The Thorndike Will Case.

Mr. B. R. Cartis, one of the counsel for Lieut.

Marin, appeared before the Judge of Probate to-day
and asked for a postponement of the hearing on account of the engagements of Rufus Choate, his collesgue in the case. He also gave notice that the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter would be contested
on the ground that Mr. Therndike was not an inhabitant of Massachusetts.

By arrangement of conasel, W. H. F. Gardner and
W. N. Davis were appointed special trustees of the
property pending the legal occision, with satisfactory
bonds, which will be fixed by the Court on Monday
heat. A full hearing of the case was assigned for
Friday next.

Friday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RE-ELECTION OF MESSRS. FESSENDEN AND WIL-SON-MR. TRUMBULL-THE DEBATES IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1859. Under the telegraphic head this morning, we find the gratifying, though not unexpected, intelligence of the reelection of William Pitt Fessender and Henry Wilson to the Senate. In thus doing, the States of Maine and Massachusetts have shown their appreciation of high merit and their approval

of representatives who have been tried and found equal to the exigencies of the times, It is but uttering the general sentiment of his

associates, to say that Mr. Fessenden stands in the front rank of Senators. As a debater, he is not surpassed by any of his colleagues. At least, it would be difficult to name his superior in those extemporaneous contests which sometimes convulse the Senate. Constitutionally cool and cautious, always quick to see the very point in controversy, possessing a ready command of terse elecution wherein to express the clear conceptions of his mind, and with a courage that pever vaunts but ever rises to the level of the exigency, Mr. Fessenden is as competent to meet and master what Lord Coke calls "the emergency sudden," as any man in that body.

concerning Granville, the author of the Stamp Act, is as true now in its application to the bac generally, as it was then. Speaking of Grenville, Burke said, "He was bred in a profession. He was bred to the law, which is, in my opinion, "one of the first and noblest of human sciences; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all the other kinds of learning put together; but is not apt, except in persons very happily born, to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same "proportion." Mr. Fessenden was bred to the hw, and, like his distinguished father, he has been able and successful in his profession. But his mind is cast in so liberal a mold, and his political associations have been of so progressive a character, that though the discipline of the bar has given him the quickness and vigor of Burke's lawyer. he has escaped the parrowness which that great man attributes to the profession generally.

In scanning the Republican side of the Chamber, the observant eye promptly assigns Mr. Trumbuli to the same class of dialecticisns with Mr. Fessenden. Judge T. possesses a remarkable power of analysis. His logic goes right to the mark His first speech in the Senate was on Douglas's Kansas report of March, 1856, which he dissected limb by limb, joint by joint, muscle by muscle, causing its author to writhe in his seat as if its cushion were of iron, and stuffed with coals of fire. The "little giant," unused to such treatment, attempted in reply to browbeat his colleague, and got severely punished in return. This forensic meleé, protracted through two or three hours, and drawing Summer and Crittenden into the ring with the principal combatants, convinced all parties in the Senate, and the everhanging galleries and the lobbies packed with excited spectators, that the debating force on the Republican side had received a powerful accession in the lucid, analytical, pungent misd of the new member from Illinois.

We are speaking only of debators, strictly so called. In placing Messre. Fessenden and Trumbull in the front rank of debators on the Republican side, we do not disparage the forensic powers of Seward, Hale, and the Sumner that was (and we hope will be again), each of whom stands preeminent in his own sphere -a sphere more attractive to most minds, and broader, perhaps, in the general estimation, than that of Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull.

Mr. Fessenden (of whom we are particularly writing) compares favorably with the best debaters on the other side of the Chamber. With Douglas, for instance-vigorous but cautious in attack, quick to detect and expose a sophism or an error of fact in his opponent's argument, and merciless in torturing him with an unguarded admission or some unfortunate allusion-as witness his painful broilings of Bigler over a quick fire at the last session. And with Toombs-dashing into the thick of the fight, like Murat at the head of the cuirassiers, dealing blows right and left, but getting badly cut up himself for lack of a well-adjusted corslet and belmet; or, to change the figure, his many apt ideas almost smothered under his multifold verbiage, and making up in the audacity of the diction what is wanting in the intrinsic strength of the argument. And with Benjamin, who exhibits in debate a happy combination of the rigid discipline of the lawyer, with the liberal culture of the scholar. And with Pugh, who affects argument, but whose sharp, this, county-court mind, is better fitted for the technicalities of nisi prius, than the discussion of national questions in the Senate Chambers. And with Crittenden, the noblest Roman of them all, who, though he has passed the era of three score and ten, can, when pressed with the weight of a great subject, or roused to repel a vigorous attack, reason as closely, and retort as severely, as he could twenty years and more ago, when he contended with Benton, Wright, Forsyth, and the other " choice and mas-" ter spirits of the age," in the Bank struggle; or cowed the crest of Stentor Allen by turning short upon him, when Allen attempted to dictate to the

"Now in the names of all the gods at once,

Senate, and asking with cutting emphasis-

But, we are treading on delicate ground. Was it Mrs. Malaprop or Mrs. Partington, who said that cemparisons are oderous, and smell to Heaven? We must return to Mr. Wilson.

Gen. Wilson is one of the most valuable mem bers of the Senate. He has three important qualifications for a national legislator in crooked. craven, perilous times, viz.: a clear head, a stout heart, and a sound body. Industrious. laborious, always in his place, and ever ready to go when and where duty calls; he is the faithful representative of a model constituency. He is remarkable for the patience and zeal with which he studies and masters all subjects he attemps to handle. If he is stimulated to this habit by a consciousness of defects in his early education, it affords another proof of the truism, that " self-made men are the best-made men," and is another illustration of the too high estimate placed by common people upon the advantages of a so called " liberal educa-"tion." Wilson is a manly, strait-forward speaker, caring more about the quality of the kernel than the bue of the husk, and laboring rather to set his subject in a clear light than to surround himself with a blaze of rhetoric. Though no man knows better than himself that he must look upward when surveying the colossal intellect of Daniel Webster, and that he displays neither the Ciceronian oratory of Edward Everett, nor the dramatic elequence of Rufus Choste. Yet, the country knows that he now fills the seat once occupied by them, quite as acceptably and profitably to glorious old Massachusetts, as either of them did in his

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. SEVENTH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1859.

Our National Agricultural Society opened its seventh annual meeting, at the Smithsonian Institute, at 11 o'clock this morning. The large hall was quite filled with members and delegates from various associations for promoting agriculture. It is especially gratifying to notice the greater attendance of Senators and Representatives than in former years, for it betokens an resentatives than in former years, for it betokens an increased recognition of the claims of agriculture upon Government attention; and the participation of these members in the discussion before the Society august that they are alive to the real interests of their constituence.

stituents.

The Chair requested gentlemen who had brought credentials as delegates from Societies to enroll their names. This having been done, the Secretary announced that twenty States, two Territories, and the District of Columbia were represented in the Council.

The meeting having been called to order, President Tilghman proceeded to deliver a practical address, abounding in valuable suggestions as to the future policy of the Society, and recapitulating the year's results. In obedience to the Society's action to that effect a permanent office was in January last opened man in that body.

Mr. Feerenden's legal training has done much to prepare him to excel in this field. The remark of that most philosophic of observers, Edmund Burke, by the publication of a "Monthly Bulletin," edited

by the Secretary and furnished gratuitously to mem-bers. By this means the Seciety had not only kept in correspondence with its members, but as well with all the various agricultural and horticultural societies in the various agricultural and horticultural societies in this country, in Canada, and with the principal ones in Europe. Monthly abstracts of the condition of the crops throughout the country, and notices of valuable inventions relating to agriculture were regularly published, together with the doings of the agricultural division of the Patent Office.

You will thus see that the Society has passed out of its ornamental estate into a real healthy sphere of good, practical work. It of course does not compare with the English National Society, but that could not be expected, when one considers the vast difference

the English National Society, but that could not be expected, when one considers the vast difference in their conditions, the English Society being supported by voluntary contributions from its noble and wealthy members, and being under the direct patronage of the Queen, while our own is entirely dependent upon the receipts at its annual fairs.

The President suggests that in future the National shows shall never be held in conjunction or copartnerably with local societies, for it is not productive of good to either. He recommends that more prominence be given to the evening discussions on agriculture during the fairs, and that a competent reporter be engaged to preserve them for publication in the Society's Transactions for much practical and useful information is elicited, which is now lost. He also recommends the appointment of an additional officer, to be called the "Superintendent," who would be intrusted with the "Superistendent," who would be intrusted with the management of the exhibitions, under the direction of the President and Executive Committee, and who should also have charge of all the preliminary arrangements. His compensation to be a per diem while employed with duties of his office, beside his traveling and other reconstructions.

nd other necessary expenses.

The Chair also called the attention of the Society J. Browne, the cierk who manages the seed Department of the Patent Office, and edits the Report of that

J. Browne, the cierk who manages the seed Department of the Patent Office, and edits the Report of that Office. Gen. Tilghman said:

"uninterrupted harmony which has heretofore prevailed between the United States Agricultural Society and all the other Agricultural institutions in the country, has been as highly gratifying as it was calculated to advance the interests of the strat cause in which we are all engaged as fellow-laborers. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the coopest regret that I have seen, for the first time during the past season, an evidence of a contrary disposition, and that too in a quarter where I abould least have expected and most have regretted it. In the Annual Report of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office for 1857, recently issued, the first article is upon the "Progress of Agricultural Societies in the country. The author of that article is Mr. D. J. Browne, who is the Superintendent of the Division, and who was a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society from such an article can exactly be regarded as accidental, more especially as the same volume contains a report entitled "Report of the United States Agricultural Society" on the Chinese sugar cane, made by Mr. Browne, as Chairman of a Committee of the Society. This report contains account of the United States Agricultural Society" on the Chinese sugar cane, made by Mr. Browne, as Chairman of a Committee of the Society. This report contains account of the United States Agricultural Society in the Chinese sugar cane, made by Mr. Browne, as Chairman of a Committee of the Society. This report contains account of the United States Agricultural Society on the Chinese sugar cane, made by Mr. Browne, as Chairman of a Committee of the Society, and is accompanied by an extended correspondence on the subject which is presumed to be harreferred to in the report, and second of the United States Agricultural Society of the Society and the society after the appropriation or the correspondence in which

On the 14th of Jure, 1251, a National Agricultural Convention was held at the Smithsonian Institution, under a call issued by the following Agricultural Societies, at the instance of the Massachusetts Board of Agricultura:

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture; Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; New-York State Agricultural Society; New-York State Agricultural Society; Southern Central Agricultural Society; Ono State Board of Agricultura; American Institute, New-York; Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture; Indiana State Board of Agricultural Society, and the Rhode Island Society; Vermont Agricultural Society, and the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of American Industry.

American Industry.

The Convention was composed of 153 Delegates, representing 23 States and Territories. Among those who were present during its assions, were the Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of

the United States, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

The following gentlemen composed the Committee who drafted its Constitution: Mestra. Holoumb of Delaware, Douglas of Illinois, J. A. King of New-York, Steele of New-Hampshire, Thurston of Rhode Island, Hubbard of Connecticus, Steele of Termont, Elwyn of Pennsylvania, Calvert of Maryland, Campbell of Ohio, Hancock of New-Jersey, Callan of the District of Columbia, G. W. P. Custis of Virginia, Burgeyn of North Carolina, Taylor of Alabama, De Bow of Louisiana, Spencer of Indiana, Mallery of Kennecky, Bell of Tennessee, Weston of Wisconsin, McLane of California, Pickhard of Maine, Dawson of Georgia, French of Massachusetts, and Seaman of Michigan.

On the lists of its members are to be found the names of many of the most distinguished men in the nation, and it will

compare favorably in this respect with any institution in the Country.

The objects of the Society, as declared by the preamble to its constitution, are to "improve the agriculture of the country, by "attracting attention, eliciting the views, and confirming the "efforts of that great clear composing the agricultural commonity, and to secure the advantages of a better organization and "more extended usefulness among all State, Country, and other "Agricultural Societies."

The first annual meeting was held on the 2d of Pebruary, 1833; since which they have been regularly continued. The first number of the Transactions was issued in August, 1932, and was continued quarterly for the first year, since which time its leave

operations, within which its proceedings have been steadily conducted, and that it affords a common ground on which those of every shade of opinion can meet as brethren in the prosecution of a common interest.

of a common interest.

There are those here who say that the action of the individual in question may be referred to the result of the discussion upon the Chinese and African sugarcanes at last year's meeting, at which time Mr. Leonard Wray claimed to have proved that the name of the Patent Office and the authority of the Commissioner than the contract the sale of the African action of the Commissioner and the contract the sale of the African action of the African actions and the authority of the Commissioner and the contract the sale of the African actions are contracted to the contract the sale of the African action of the African actions are contracted to the contract the sale of the African action of the African had been used to prevent the sale of the African

The death of the Hon. Moses Newell of Massachu-The death of the Hon. Moses Newell of Massachusetts was feelingly alluded to. Mr. Newell was one of the earliest and firmest friends of the Society, and in its deliberations always had much weight. The address closed with a call upon the farmers of America to contribute at least \$1 each toward the purchase of Mount Vernon, and offered to make the Treasurer of the Society a medium for the name of the society and the society and the society as the society as medium for the name of the society as the society the Society a medium for the payment of such sams to the proper authorities.

The Treasurer's Report was then read. It seems

The Treasurer's Report was then teach. It is that, including the funds in the hands of the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, rightly due this Society, there are some \$2,000 in the treasury. On motion of the Hon. H. Wager of New-York, the report was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Wager moved an amendment of the constitution which would give to ex-Presidents of the Society an

which would give to ex-Presidents of the Society an ex-efficio membership in the Executive Committee for five years subsequent to their retirement from office.

The Secretary states that he has opened correspondence with the efficers of State Secieties, to obtain the results of the different shows. As samples of the accounts he read interesting descriptions of the shows. counts, he read interesting descriptions of the shows in Alabama, Tennessee, New-York, and other States. The Hoo. Wm. Kelley of New-York moved the ap-pointment of a Nominating Committee, to be com-posed of one member from each State and Territory represented in the Convention. Carried.

A communication was received from Prof. Henry, stating that both the Smithsonian Institute and the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia are making in-vestigations into the physical and mental condition of native white citizens of the United States. They re-

native white citizens of the United States. They require returns of one thousand persons, stating the age, hight, weight, complexion, &c., The Hon. Mr. Byington of Virginia moved that the Secretary inform Prof. Henry of the willingness of the Society to cooperate with these bodies.

Mr. John Jones of Delaware inquired as to what action had been taken by the Committee appointed two years ago, to petition Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural Department of the Government; to which Mr. Charles Calvert of Maryland, a member of that Committee, replied that no action had

ment; to which Mr. Charles Calvert of Maryland, a member of that Committee, replied that no action had been taken, for one reason—because it might interfere with the "Merrill Land bill" now before Congress. Mr. Arny of Kansas, moved to lay the matter upon the table, but subsequently withdrew it. An animated discussion ensued on the necessity for such a depart-ment, with a Cabinet officer at its head, in which Mesers, Case of Indiana, Arny of Kansas, Connolly of D. C., and Calvert of Maryland, participated. On

Mesars. Case of Indiana, Arry of Karsaa, Connoily of D. C., and Calvert of Maryland, participated. On motion of Mr. Olcott of N. Y., the whole subject was finally laid on the table.

The Chair, at this stage of the proceedings, announced that the son of Philip Rahm of Richmond was present to receive the gold medal which was awarded to his father for the portable engine exhibited at the Society's late fair at that city. Young Rahm advanced to the stand, and in the presence of the meeting, received the splendid prine at the hands of the President. A deserved tribute was paid to the successful competitor, who came to this country from Germany twenty years since, and by his simple, unaided industry and skill, had advanced himself to the head of a large orgine-shop. The excellent remarks of the President were received with appliance.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts reported their correctness.

advise the Society as to the expediency of carrying them out. Seconded and carried. The subject of the day, Agricultural Education,

The subject of the day, Agricultural Education,
The Hen. D. P. Holloway of Indiana offered a resolution, indorsing the Land bill of the Hon. J. S. Morrill, and directing the President and Secretary of the Secretary to the Secretary of the Secre rill, and directing the President and Secretary of the Society to present properly signed copies of the vote to the Hon, J. H. Breckenridge and Mr. Speaker Orr, with a respectful request that they should lay the matter before the two departments of Congress over which they respectively preside. Ex-President Wilder of Mass., noticing the presence of Professor New C. Carr of Ohio, moved that he

Ex-President Wilder of Mass., noticing the presence of Professor Fras. G. Cary of Ohio, moved that he be requested to give his views upon the well-important subject of agricultural education. He stated that Prof. Cary had instructed more than two thousand pupils in agricultural this College near Cincinnati, and by his personal exertions had raised large sums of money to sid the great cause.

Prof. Cary having been unanimously called upon to address the meeting, delivered an eloquent and practical speech. He snowed conclusively that the Anglo-Saxon system of repacity in the management of farms was continually tending to exhaustion of our soil. The failing off in average yield per acce, which commenced on the borders of the Atlantic, spreading from New-England down to Florida, was creeping insidiously toward the West. It had been unmistakably shown in Ohio, and if we madly pursued our present deplely toward the West. It had been unmistakably shown in Ohic, and if we madly pursued our present depletive tillage, the fertile prairies of the West would ultimately rank with the poor soils of the earlier settled East. We were straining every energy in the production of labor-saving tools, which enabled us to hasten the end so much more rapidly, as the implements were perfect. This idea should be well pondered. To avert the impending calamity there was one and only one resource. To apply the teachings of Science to our regular farm management, we must not only to our regular farm management, we must not only call in Chemistry, but Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Botany, and all the kindred branches. To do this, we must have Schools and Colleges of Agriculture.

and that speedily.

The thanks of the Seciety were voted to Prof. Cary, and a copy of his address requested for publication.

A long argument ensued upon the Morrill bull, in which Mr. Olcott of New-York took occasion to suggest that more time should be given to the several States to found their colleges than was provided for in that measure. He feared that if it was attempted to creet the thirty institutions, and fill their chairs with erect the thirty institutions, and fill their chairs with professors, within five years it would be found that a large proportion of incompetent men would necessarily be admitted, and not only money wasted in fruitiess experiment and mismanagement, but a cheek given to the progress of agricultural education. His views were combatted by Messrs. Calvert of Maryland, Clemers of the District of Columbia, and Brown of New-York, when, on motion of Mr. Arny of Kansas, it was made the order of the day for to-morrow at noon.

MA companiesting was presented from the Rev. was made the order of the day for to-morrow at hoon.

A communication was presented from the Rev.
Fractis Capen of Massachusetts, in which he anneunced his discovery of the principles which control the winds and weather, and the meteorological system of the globe. This was referred to a Committee for investigation; and the Society then adjourned to meet in the evening to hear a lecture from Mr. Clemsen on

GOVERNMENT CLERKS AND MESSENGERS.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS AND MESSENGERS.

A Bill to apportion the clerks and messengers in the several departments of the United States Government, in the City of Washington, among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia.

Be it consided by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That hereafter all appointments of clerks and messengers employed, or to be employed in, or connected with the several departments of the Government to fine City of Washington, shall be appointed from the several States and Territories of the United States, in proportion to the terresentation of said States and Territories in the House of Representation of said States and Territories in the House of Representatives, and the District of Columbia shall be deemed, for this purpose, equal to one Congressional District.

"Suc. 2 and be it further enacted, That in making the selections to fill the aforesaid offices, actual residents of said several States and Territories and of the District of Columbia shall in all cases be selected and appointed, and, as far as practicable, such relections shall be made from the several Congressional District of ead States.

"Suc. 3 and be it further enacted, That when any vacancy thall occur by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, in any of the Departments aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the head of the Dipartment where such vacancy exists to select from the State of Territory, and from the Congressional Districts having

eccus in any of the aforesaid departments, and no applications have been made for the appointments from the district entitled to the appointment, the head of the department may notify the Member of Congress from the District entitled to the appoint-ment, or one of the Senators from the State, or the delegate, if

ments aforesaid may employ temporary clerks, should the be necessary, during any varancy which may occur unde operation of this bill, until the district entitled should pres competent person to fill such vacancy."

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

There was a decided fluttering among gentlemen of the lobby last evening, growing out of their not Societies of the World.

It has already been stated that the first extended experiments in the counter of sugar-cane in this country were made at the expense, and under the direction, of the Society, for which purpose seed were imported from France, sufficient to plant one hundred acres, and results obtained from ninety locations, extending from the Province of New-Brunswick to Mexico, and from Florifact to Washington Territory.

It will thus be seen that the Society has is distinct sphere of operations, within which its proceedings have been steadily one who will decidedly profer not to unnatural anxiety as to what course will be adopted by the Senate Committee charged with so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the doings of It was very much feared some persons who would decidedly prefer not to come, as the would be compelled, if put upon the witness stand, to disclose some "awful papers." There was an unusual amount of caucusing done last evening, even for Albany, on this interesting subject; but as reporters were not admitted, the precise nature of the discussions and the results attained are unknown to this deponent. I judge, however, ns, as they seem to breathe more freely denocrations, as they seem to breathe more freely to day, and confidently express the opinion uttered by Charles Coldstream, when that enterprising gentleman took a peep into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, that "there is nothing in it," which means, I suppose, that things have been kind o' fixed

up or hushed up.
In the SENATE to-day, Mr. FOOTE reported favorably the bill to charter the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; also, the bill to

mend the Usury laws.

Mr. Scott, from the Select Committee on Rules, reported the rules of last year with a few amend ments—the one which attracted most attention being that which limited those not Senators or officers to be admitted within the bar of the Senate to such as may be permitted by the President.

The Controller sent in the contract for the Legislative printing. This is a contract between Mr retary of State, on behalf of the State of New fork, with Mr. Charles Van Benthuysen to prin the journal bills and documents of the Legislature for this year and the next, and on the face of i

appears to be not so bad for the State as it might be.
The successful bidders for the job were Messrs.
Comstock and Cassidy of The Atlas and Argus; but for the small consideration of one dollar, them in hand paid (so the contract reads, and I suppose it must be so), they assigned to Mr. C. Van Benthuysen all their rights under the bid.

The prices at which Mr. V. B. engages to do the printing are: For the Senate Journal, each signa-

ture of eight pages, 800 copies for \$4.99, and the same rate for additional numbers. Senate bills, each signature of four pages and 350 copies, \$2.42; each additional 100 copies, 60 cents. Senate Doccach additional 100 copies, 60 cents. Senate Documents, each signature of eight pages and 800 copies, \$5.23; additional copies at such rate as shall not make the entire printing of the Senate exceed \$10,000, and, says the contract, it shall be neither more nor less than that sum for the

The rates of printing for the Assembly Journal, bills and documents, for the regular number and for extras, are the same as those of the Senate; but as that body orders much more printing than the Senate, the aggregate sum for the printing of the session is \$40,000—no more nor less—mak-ing the printing of both Houses \$50,000 per ses-sion. Mr. Van B. agrees to do the printing in the same style and manner as it has heretofore done, and do all that may be ordered by both Houses for the sum of \$50,000 per annum.

As the sum is to be \$50,000, "no more, and no

less," and as the Printer engages to do all the work that may be ordered, the little details about the different prices for journals, bills and documents-so much per sig., and so much for each additional 100 copies—seems to an outsider quite saperthous. I shouldn't be surprised to find out, by and by, that there is an African concealed some-where in this apparently fair contract; but I contheir correctness.

Mr. Olcott moved the reference of the President's address to a Select Committee of three, who should take into consideration in various suggretions, and binding. The contract is minute and particular in

requiring the printer to furnish the paper, composition, presswork, stitching, folding, and even the pressing of the sheets after they are priated, but "nary word" is said about binding. If the printer should bring in a separate bill for binding, it would be only on a par with the little smart things that have been done so often in contracts where the State is one of the parties, that the custom may, perhaps, be said to have become law.

Several bills were noticed for future introduction in the Senate, among which was one by Mr.

tion in the Senate, among which was one by Mr. ELY, to charter the New-York Bay Steamboat

Company. Mr. FOOTE introduced a bill for the completion

Mr. FOOTE introduced a bill for the completion of the Chenango Canal. Mr. ELY, in relation to theaters—preventing the admission of boys unaccompanied by their parents or guardians. Mr. SLOAN, to amend the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Mr. PROSSER called up his concurrent resolutions sustaining the claim of the State against the National Government for remuneration for the construction of breakwaters at Buffalo and Oswego. After a conversational debate, the resolutions, on motion of Mr. MATHER, were referred to the Committee on Canals.

the Committee on Canals.

The Senate refused to adjourn over till Monday, and Mr. PROSSER moved the following resolution,

which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Engineer report to the Senate at his Resolved. That the State Engineer report to the Senate at his carillest convenience the practicability and safety of so lengthening the chamber of the locks on the Erie, Cowego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals, by removing the lock gates nearer to the end of the locks, so as to admit a boat one hundred and thirty-feet one, instead of ninety-seven feet, the present length, and should the Engineer be of opinion that so much tocrease of length will, in any manner, endanger the safety of the locks, to report while increase, if any, may, in his indement be thus obtained, with entire safety, and what will be the expense thereof, as near as can now be readily sacertained, and how soon such change, if any, can be made.

The bill to provide for the payment of expenses for local improvements in Williamsburgh was considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to

the Senate.

In the Assembly, Mr. Young reported a gen eral act empowering Courts of Sessions to hold courts longer than two weeks, and authorize ad-Mr. ABBOTT, from the Committee on State

Prisons, reported a bill to consolidate the several acts in relation to State prisons, and amending the same. One of the amendments provides that no removals should be made, except for cause, with out a vote of a majority of the Inspectors. It also guards the finances and improves the discipline of the prisons, and requires all annual reports to be made at the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. Pond reported favorably the bill repealing

the act authorizing the election of Police Justices

in Peekskill.
Mr. Jounson (Del.) reported a bill to repeal the act authorizing parties to a suit to be witnesses.

Mr. McLeob gave notice of a bill to exempt

firemen in New-York from certain taxation.

Mr. Chanler—Of a bill to authorize notaries Mr. CHANLER—Of a bill to authorize notaries public to administer oaths, &c. Also, to repeal the law exempting clergymen from taxation, &c. Also, to repeal the Usury laws.

Mr. TUTHILL gave notice of a bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine. Many other local bills were notified for future introduction.

Mr. CHRISTIE introduced a bill for the removal

of Quarantine.

Mr. Bliss introduced a bill to amend the license Mr. BLISS introduced a bill to amend the heense law, which provides that the Commissioners be elected annually. 2. That no license shall be granted except upon the petition of not less than 50 freeholders. 3. Fixes the sum paid for license at not less than \$50. 4. Requires the person to whom any license is granted to give a bond that he will not violate any of the provisions of the act.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the following resolution was adonted:

Olution was adopted:

Reselved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to report a bill to this House, providing some just means for deciding controversies between Gaslight Companies, and the individuals who shall be supplied with illuminating gas, as to the quantity of gas actually furnished by such Companies.

Mr. STEWART offered the following resolutions, Mr. STEWART offered the following resolutions, which were laid over:

Resolved. That the State Engineer and Surveyor report to this House the present condition of the four reservoirs upon the head waters of the Black River, designed to restore to the river as much water as is diverted from said river for the Black River and Eric Canals, under chapter 131, laws of 1551. The area, take quantity of water diverted, the quantity which the reservoirs will furnish, the estimated cost, the amount expended for constructions, the amount of damages pald or claimed, and the cost to complete each upon the original plan; also, the cost to complete each provided the flowed ground is not cleared, and the sum required for the same.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to give power to every Criminal Court to enter a nolle prosequi on any indictment pending therein, and to enable a defendant to plead, when a demurrer to an indictment is over-

Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to amend the Equalization act, provides that where a person is entitled to receive rent reserves in any case in fee, or for one or more lives, or for a term of years expecting twenty-one, and chargeable upon any land, he shall return the same to the proper officer, and be assessed therefor, as personal estate. THE PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS.

AFTER THE PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS.
Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to extend the power of Town
Collectors gives power to such collectors to levy upon
and sell, anywhere in the State, any property now liable to be sold for taxes belonging to any corporation.
The law to apply to taxes already assessed and yet to
be collected against any corporation. Mr. VAN HORN'S bill, to better secure counties

gainst losses by defaulting Treasurers, amends the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every bond given by such officers shall be a lien on the real estate held jointly or severally by the Treasurer or his sureties within the county at the time of filling such bonds, until all costs and charges against them are fully satisfied. FRAUDS ON THE CANAL.

Mr. HUTCHINSON'S amendment to the law to prevent frauds on the Canal Revenues, gives power to the Collector or any of his officers to seize any hoat, on which are goods falsely entered or on which tolis, lower than the law provides, have been paid, and declares such boat forfeited. THE LICENSE LAW.

Mr. BLISS proposes by bill to amend the present law, so that the Commissioners shall bereafter be elected annually instead of appointed; that no petition for a license shall have less than 50 signatures; that \$50 shall be the lowest license fee paid; and all persons obtaining licenses shall give bonds not to violate any provisions of the law.

NEW-YORK INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS. Mr. CONKLING'S bill provides that the Board of Supervisors of New-York shall annually on the lat of October appoint three Inspectors of Election and three Canvassers, to serve one year, and shall fill any vacancies at other times. Persons to be eligible must be voters in the Ward, capable of reading and writing the English language. The term of office of all present Inspectors and Canvassers is terminated by the

THE SOUND STEAMBOATS,-The Empire State, of the Fall River line, and the Connecticut, of the Norwich and Worcester line, both left the city yesterday afternoon on their eastward trips. The weather was rainy, and it was quite foggy on the Sound when they left. The boats on both these lines run regularly every day.

The Storington line, at present, has but one boat running, the Commodore, which left for the castward on Thursday afternoon at the usual hour, her passengers reaching Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning The Plymouth Rock, which is now undergoing som repairs, will take her place on the line next Thursday. No boats started on this route last evening.

Freight for the eastward is accumulating at the plets of all three of these lines. The Empire State went out loaded down, and left a large quantity behind, and the Norwich and Worcester line are loading propellers with their surplus.

PREPARATIONS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY -- A meeting of the various Irish civic societies of the city was held last evening at Hibernian hall, No. 42 Prince street, for the purpose of devising means for a public demos stration on St. Patrick's Day, which is the 17th of March. Over a hundred persons were present, Huga O'Reilly presiding as Chairman. No business of importance was done beside. They adjourced to mest

COURT OF APPEALS, Jan. 14, 1869.—Schuyler County cause still on argument; the Hom. A. S. Diven for defendants. 5, 27, 670 reserved for Jan. 12. 39 reserved for Jan. 17. 25, 60, 186, 174, 184, struck of Galendar for Jan. 18. 39, 68, 68, 68, 91, 69, 66, 61, 69, 71

again this evening.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

The gigantic work of Emancipation, to which Czas Alexander has consecrated his reign, is steadily progressing. The nobles, forced by the pressure of author gressing. The nobles, forced by the pressure of authority from above, and stimulated by the fear of outbreak from below, are yielding with the best grace they command. In the Government of St. Petersburg, comprising the city and its suburbs, they have already perfected a plan of Emancipation. This plan, which has yet to be submitted to the Central Committee on Emancipation, gives full rights of citizenship to all Russians who are inhabitants of that Government. strong effort was made to secure some indem but the argument that serfdom was established by the will of the Emperor Boris Goudonnoff, and that consequently it might be abolished by the will of the Em peror Alexander, silenced all opposition, and the nobl now deciare that that would be a shameful page in the History of Russia which should tell of such an outrage

done to natural right.

Twelve years of an intermediate state are to precede and prepare for the full restoration of the seris to freem. During that period the peasant is to be at liberty to leave his present owner if he have not five dessistines of land alletted to him for cultivation, or if he have he may leave by permission of the Commune, he making provision for the cultivation of his land, and the payment of his taxes to the Crown.

The peasants are to remain in possession, perpetual and hereditary, of the touses in which they live and the gardens attached, on payment of a rent of three per cent on their valuation, and they may buy the property at any time or by installments at this vale tion, which is to be made by an equal number of noble and pessants. As to other lands, those landholder have more than six dessistines of land to each serf, have to give up nine dessiatines to each familythat is to every male between the ages of 20 and 53 these who have less, must divide two-thirds of their lard among their serfs, and those who cannot give to each family five desclatines must divide two-thirds of their property into five dessiatine lots, and distribute these by let among their serfs, those getting no laud te receive complete personal liberty. The peasants shall have also a right to take all the wood they may require at a fixed price.

The peasant is to pay as rent for each dessisting of his farming lands, ten days' labor with a horse, and ten days' without. The land-holder may exact this labor in money if he please, at one-third the ruling price of labor; that is, three days of this compulsory labor shall be consted equal to one of free labor. After seven years the peasant shall have the option of redeeming this rent-labor, one-tenth annually. The valuations shall be made orce for all, and if a peasant neglects to cultivate his land, the Commune may take it or surrender it to the oweer. So that a peasant may leave one Commune and establish himself in another, he can secure land.

House-serfs also receive full civil rights, but for ton years they are obliged to work for their present owners, at a fixed compensation. This obligation they may b freed from on payment of \$250 for men and \$100 for women, or at any time during the ten years by paying for the remaining time. The organization of rural Communes is provided for, over which the landowner precides with a veto power. In case of his veto, the measure adopted by the Commune goes up to a body representing both landowners and peasanta.

THE UPHAM WIFE ABANDONMENT CASE The examination of this case was resumed yesterday

afternoon before Justice Welsh, at the City Hall Police Court.

Wm. Smart, policeman of the Fifteenth Precinct. was sworn, and testified that he saw Mr. Uphan is May last following several young ladies as they left the public school building in Twelith street. At Madison equare Mr. Upham took hold of the arm of one of the young ladies. The young lady who was thus taken hold of, solicited his aid in getting rid of Mr. Upham. She told him (the officer) that her name was Miss Tucker—the young lady was present in Court, and is rejated to the complainant—and that she did not wish Mr. Upham to follow her and ascertain where she lived. He prevented Mr. Upham from following her

any forther.

Jabez B. Upham, son of the defendant, was examined. He formerly lived with his father and stepmother in Twelfth street; in April last he heard his father remonstrate with his wife against leaving him; he urged as a reason for her to remain with him, that he was able and willing to support her, and that he had taken a mite of rooms at No.; 8 West Nineteenth had taken a mite of rooms at No.,78 West Nineteenth street, of which he was to obtain possession on the first of May ensuing; he asked Mrs. Upham to go and live with him at the place referred to, but she positively asserted that she would not stay in the house with him; he (witness) was not on the best of terms with his step-mother; he never strack her, but on one occasion wrenched a cooking utensil out of her hands; his father was very anxious to ascertain the residence of Miss Tucker, and employed a person to follow her to learn where she lived; part of the house engaged in West Nineteenth employed a person to follow her to learn where she lived; part of the house engaged in West Nineteeath street was let out by his father to a Mr. Lopez, a Spaniard, who had lived in Mexico, and his reputed wife, who he understood were not legally married; he lived with his father in Nineteenth street, and had been supported by him ever since 1857, as he had no regular employment; Mrs. Upham, on one occasion, we induced to look at the room in Nineteenth street, and was invited to remain to breakfast by his father, but she would not eat, and refused to remain in the heuse.

The case was here adjourned till next Friday at 3 p. m., for a further hearing.

Little Ella has given several private readings dering the week. The Academy of Music and the Cosper Institute Hall have been tendered to Little Ella for a grand complimentary benefit. A trial of her voice was made in both places yesterday, and resulted very satisfactorily. The benefit will take place in ab ten days at the Academy.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.-On Thursday night, as Officer Albertson of the Ninth Precinct was passing along Bleecker street, he saw three young mea cor ing among themselves in a suspicious manner on th corner of Barrow and Bleecker streets, and followed them up until he saw them enter the yard of No. 31 Grove street, where they looked into the windows and Grove street, where they looked into the windows and inspected the door, one keeping guard on the sidewalk. The officer approached and arrested the two who were inside, the guard having taken to his hoels at the appearance of the star. They attempted to pass the matter off by inquiring whether Mr. White lived there, and pretending to have a letter for him, which the officer opened, but found nothing therein. They gave their names as Charles Heath and Andrew Hoyt. The truant guard was captured shortly afterward by Officer Ludlow of the Ninth Precinct, and gave his name as John Mather. Various keys, lock-picks, dec., were found upon them. Justice Welsh commissed them for examination.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. E. Sickles for Son

ressional documents. THE TROY HOSPITAL BURNING. -A. telegram fro Troy, dated Jan. 14, gives some particulars with reference to the partial destruction of the Troy Hespital additional to those published yestderday. It says:

"About 5] o'clock last evening, the Troy Hospital on the corner of Fifth, Washington and fill streets was discovered to be on fire in the third story. It originated from the heaters, burning up through the

"An alarm was sounded as soon as possible, but "An alarm was sounded as soon as possible, but before the firemen could reach the ground and get a stream upon the building, the flames had communicated to the first and second stories. It was for some time quite doubtful whether the eddice would not be entirely destroyed. But the energetic efforts of the Fire Department finally succeeded in subduing the flames. The principal damage is confined to the contemporary of the building, or the middle ward. "The patients in the Hospital, fifty-three in number, were all saved, and comfortly housed in the Asylum on Fifth street, which, for the present, will be used as a hospital.

ium on Fifth street, which, for the present, used as a hospital.

"The loss will amount to about \$2,600, (\$1,500 en building and \$500 on furniture), part of which was insured. Mr. E. Babcock, agent of the Continental Insurance Company of New-York, informs us that there is an insurance of \$3,000 in that Company on the building and \$3,000 in Troy Mutual (\$2,000 on the building \$560 on furniture).

building \$300 on furniture).

"The Hospital has been on fire several times pravicusly from the heaters, and its escape from destruction on this consesses thousand be a subject of congratulation."